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Federal Elections

1917

FOR
UNIONIST
SCRUTINEERS
AND WORKERS

CONFIDENTIAL



For UNIONIST SCRUTINEERS

FEDERAL ELECTIONS, 1917

Take nothing for granted.

Omit nothing. Concede nothing.

Demand that the law be obeyed.

Constituency of

Polling Sub-Division No.

Town

Polling Place situate at

.....

This is entrusted confidentially to

Mr.

**for his own exclusive use, to instruct
and protect voters in his Polling Sub-
Division.**

**Immediately after the poll, obtain and send to Head-
quarters of Riding the Deputy Returning Officer's Certifi-
cate of Votes, which, under the law, he must sign and
give to you. (See page 10.)**

Do not leave the polling place WITHOUT this Report.

**At the same time send in any report you have to make
regarding occurrences at the poll. Note well who were
active on behalf of OPPOSING CANDIDATE and give their
NAMES in report.**

**The Deputy Returning Officer will have a copy of the
Dominion Elections Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, and
Amendments to date), to which you can refer with these
"Hints." But you SHOULD HAVE a copy of the Act for
your own personal use.**

**Study and discuss these "Hints" with the other
Unionist scrutineers.**

**BE VIGILANT! Even one vote may turn the election.
One Vote in Each Subdivision is Important!**

**Take the utmost precautions against all trickery and
fraud.**

HINTS TO UNIONISTS

References are to Sections of the Dominion Elections Act as amended and effected by the War-time Elections Act, 1917, and the Military Voters Act, 1917.

AGENTS

Take with you to the polling booth:—

1. Your written authority to act as Scrutineer (Sec. 139), signed by candidate himself. (Sec. What the Scrutineer needs at the poll.)
2. A marked Voters' List of the Division; which should show you who are to be sworn.
3. This book of "Hints."
4. A copy of the Election Act and amendments.
5. Your luncheon.
6. Slips of paper for memoranda, and a pencil.
- One stick of blue sealing wax and some special seal to seal (after closing of poll) the packets of the unused and the rejected ballots as well as the ballots cast for the candidates and other poll papers.

Be Careful to Make D.E.O. Open Ballot Box, Remove Any Papers Therein, and Lock the Box.

At opening of poll see D.R.O. open ballot box, remove any papers therein, and lock the box.

Be sure that you are at the poll half an hour before it opens (Sec. 136, 141); you Cannot Demand that Black Ballots be Counted if not present fifteen minutes before the opening of the poll; and on no account leave it until after the ballots are counted at the close of the poll. Your absence, remember, will not invalidate the acts of our opponents, or of the D.R.O. (Sec. 140 (2)).

Be there at half an hour before poll opens.

YOUR RIGHTS AND DUTIES

I. OPENING THE POLL

Time of opening poll.

1. In the Cities of Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto, Stratford, St. Thomas, Kingston, Brockville, Belleville, Windsor and Chatham the poll will open at 6 a.m. and close at 5 p.m. In other places it will open at 9 a.m. and close at 5 p.m.

Oath of Secrecy.

2. At least one of the agents of each candidate, On being admitted to the Polling Booth, shall take the Oath of Secrecy, Form U (Sec. 142). Insist on this. Otherwise make a formal protest to the D.R.O. in writing.

3. If an agent leaves, see that the substitute is At Once sworn. Make note of the fact and time of leaving and of return. Only the sworn agents can be present when an illiterate or physically incapacitated voter is voting.

The first counting of the ballot papers.

4. If You Are in Attendance 15 Minutes Before the Hour for Opening the Poll, you shall be entitled to have and must have the ballot papers carefully counted, and to inspect them and all other papers, forms and documents relating to the poll (Sec. 141). Examine these with utmost care. Make note of the number of ballots.

The ballot box.

5. At opening of poll the D.R.O. must, in your presence, open the ballot box (Sec. 145). Test it, make sure that it has not a false bottom or false side. Satisfy yourself completely that there are no ballot papers or other papers left therein, and that it is really locked again at once.

Require the oath if poll officials vote on certificate.

6. Every Deputy Returning Officer, Poll Clerk, or Agent for a Polling station other than the station where he is entitled to vote, shall, if required by you, take the oath in Form V. (Sec. 144.)

The voting compartment.

7. Examine the compartment where voters are to mark their ballots and see that there is no means of communicating with the outside. Make sure it is a Black lead pencil that has been provided (Sec. 162). If it is very soft, so that when the marked ballot is folded the X might be duplicated, have the D.R.O. change it.



8. This is a legally arranged Booth Table, with Ballot box on the table. Insist upon this arrangement.

1. Deputy Returning Officer.

2. Poll Clerk.

and 4. Scrutineers for one side.

5 and 6. Scrutineers for other side.

9. The D.R.O. must post up the printed directions for voting.

10. Remember that your duties are very important, that you perform a statutory duty, and that your rights are extensive. Do not allow yourself to be placed at a distance. Sit where you can see that the law is fulfilled in every particular on behalf of your candidate. Have everything done exactly according to the Statute.

Be vigilant in
your duties;
insist on
your rights.

**Blind and
illiterate
voters.**

11. You may assist a friendly voter who is blind or cannot read, in marking his ballot. He must in such case make oath in Form BB that he is incapable of voting without assistance (Sec. 166) and the reason must be recorded in the poll book (Sec. 167).

Scrutinize every act, every person, every official.

Be vigilant first, last, and always.

Remain in the booth till the last official detail is fulfilled.

Take nothing for granted.

II. THE POLLING OF THE VOTE

**Who may be
in the booth.**

1. In addition to the D.R.O. and the Poll Clerk, the Enumerator, the Candidates and two Agents for each candidate, and in the absence of agents two electors for each candidate, no others shall be permitted to remain within the room where the votes are given. (Sec. 137.)

2. Only one elector shall enter the compartment at a time (Sec. 147).

**The ballot
when handed
to the voter.**

3. Make sure that the D.R.O. has placed on the back of the ballot, before giving it to the voter—

(a) His initials.

(b) The stamp of the electoral district, and

(c) on the counterfoil a number corresponding to the number opposite the voter's name in the poll book. (Sec. 160, 162.) Watch each ballot closely; observe closely the appearance of the paper, the size, lightness or heaviness of the initials and number. It is the duty of the D.R.O. also to examine them. (Sec. 162.) Ascertain that the paper returned to the D.R.O. by the voter is really the one just given. Watch this closely, otherwise your candidate may be defrauded.

4. Insist that the counterfoil shall be removed and destroyed before D.R.O. deposits ballot in box. (Sec.

162.) Protest formally and earnestly if D.R.O. attempts to pocket counterfoil. Be very vigilant that it is destroyed at once and not pocketed or thrown under the table.

5. See that each friendly voter is instructed by the D.R.O. how to mark and fold his ballot properly. (Sec. 161.)

6. Make a note of anything wrong and report to the Central Committee of the riding at once, if possible.

7. Remember that when once a voter gets a ballot he has a right to use it: he cannot then be sworn; remember that if a voter once refuses to be sworn he cannot then change his mind and be admitted to vote; a voter cannot be admitted a second time to the polling booth, whether he has voted or not. (Sec. 156.)

WHO MAY VOTE

1. Any person whose name is found on the list of voters may vote, except if he refuses to take any oath, or affirmation, or answer any question or produce any evidence as required by the Elections Act.

2. In municipally unorganized districts any person qualified to vote, although not on the list, may vote upon production of enumerator's certificate. (Sec. 62.)

3. The following officials and persons, though omitted from the voters' list on account of their official positions, may vote at the federal elections upon being sworn. Sec. 150):—

Provincial
disqualifica-
tions that do
not apply.
(Sec. 150).

Customs and Inland Revenue Officers.

Postmasters in cities and towns.

Stipendiary Magistrates, Police Magistrates of cities and towns of 5,000 and over.

Clerks of the Peace, County Crown Attorneys, Dep. Clerk of Crown.

Registrars, Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs.

Agents for sale of Crown Lands.

In fact, any one possessed of the ordinary qualifications required by the provincial law, even if declared to be disqualified by that law.

NOTE.—If any question arises under Section 150, the oath to be used is Form X therein mentioned, which is printed at page 21. This oath is omitted from the official Elections Act issued to Returning Officers.

**Female voter
may vote on
certificate.**

4. Except in cities, county or district towns of over 9,000 population, any female voter who is not on the voters' list but who produces a certificate from the enumerator that she is entitled to vote or a declaration of the enumerator that she had applied for a certificate, provided she takes the oath, shall be entitled to receive ballot. If the certificate of the female voter is not challenged she shall be allowed to vote in the ordinary way. If it is challenged then she shall be allowed to mark her ballot, and her ballot will be put in a separate envelope; this also applies to female voters being given a ballot upon a declaration. (See Sec. 62.)

**In certain
cases persons
struck off may
vote on
certificate.**

5. Except in cities or counties or district towns of over 9,000 population, persons struck off list by enumerator on the ground of disqualification, may be given certificate by enumerator under Sec. 62 and vote as described above.

**Military
elector may
vote upon
being sworn.**

6. Military elector as defined by Sub-section (c), Section 2 of Part 4, being the Military Voters' Act, 1917, may, if he is a resident within Canada and no longer on active service, vote in the electoral district where he is resident at the time of polling. He shall, however, take the oath prescribed to the effect that he is honorably discharged, and produce his discharge or official letter releasing him from service.

**Returning
Officer, etc.,
may vote
upon
certificate of
enumerator or
R.O.**

7. Although not on the list, any returning officer, candidate, agent, or polling clerk shall be permitted to vote at the polling station where he is employed, provided he produces a certificate from the enumerator to the effect that he is a qualified voter. In cities and towns, being a County or District Town over 9,000 population, this certificate must be obtained from the Returning Officer.

8. The old provision (Sec. 167), although not on the Voters absent list, whereby any person whose name has been omitted ^{on military duty.} from the list on account of his absence on military service or as a war correspondent (Sec. 157), may vote upon taking the oath prescribed by Sections 158 and 159, is still in force. All "military electors" within Canada, however, must vote in the manner prescribed by Part IV.

9. Under Section 67 (g) certain persons, if otherwise ^{Persons born in certain parts of} qualified, born in parts of France, Italy or Denmark now ^{France, Italy and Denmark.} under German rule, may vote with a certificate of enumerator for W 3.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS

Civil Voters:—

- (a) Every male person;
- (b) of the full age of 21 years;
- (c) subject of His Majesty by birth or naturalization except those disfranchised as hereinafter explained;
- (d) has resided in the Province for one year and is domiciled in the electoral district for thirty days previous to 31st October, 1917.

NOTE—Persons only temporarily absent, also students ^{Temporary absence.} and members of Militia can vote in their own county if not otherwise disqualified.

Female Voter:—See Section 33a.

Military Elector:—Military Voters' Act, Sec. 2, Sub-section c.

Persons Disqualified:—Section 67.

Judges of every Court whose appointment rests with the Governor-in-Council.

Persons disfranchised for corrupt practices.

Persons disfranchised under the Disfranchising Act.

Prisoners or patients in the asylums or persons supported by charity.

Conscientious objectors to competent military service.

Mennonites and Doukhobors, except those on military service.

Every naturalized citizen who was born in an enemy country and naturalized subsequent to the 31st day of March, 1902. This does not apply to citizens who came from such parts of France, Italy or Denmark which may now be enemy territory, but was not at the time of their coming to Canada.

Naturalized British subjects who were born in any European country and whose natural language is the language of an enemy country, and who were naturalized subsequent to 31st March, 1902.

These two last sections do not apply to naturalized subjects serving with the Army or Navy; or who have applied for enlistment in such forces and have been rejected because medically unfit; or is a grandparent, son or brother of such a person; or is a Christian, and either a Syrian or an Armenian; or a female voter entitled to vote under the Act.

III. At the Close of the Poll

Let no one touch a ballot but the D.R. Officer.

In Britain, Agents for the respective parties always stand behind the official as he counts.

NOTE CAREFULLY AND INSIST ON THE SUCCESSIVE STEPS

Seal-spoiled
ballots.

1st. The D.R.O. SHALL first place all spoiled ballots in an envelope and seal it up.

The poll
book.

2nd. Next he SHALL count the names of voters in poll book and on the line immediately below the name of the last voter he SHALL write:—

The number of voters who voted at this election in this polling subdivision is — —; and sign his name thereto. (Sec. 172.)

Make a note of this official number.

3rd. Then, and not till then, in the presence of the agents, of the poll clerk, and of at least three electors, the D.R.O. shall open the ballot box and count the votes given for each candidate, giving full opportunity to those present to examine each ballot. (Sec. 172.) In counting the votes the D.R.O. shall reject all ballots

Opening the
ballot box,
counting the
votes.

(1) not furnished by him; or
(2) marked for more than one candidate; or
(3) carrying any mark by which the voter can be identified. (Sec. 173.)

4th. The D.R.O. must note in writing your objections to any ballots. Make an exact copy of the markings on any rejected ballots, also of any other ballots rejected and counted or which have occasioned any discussion; and report.

Noting your
objections.

5th. All the ballots given for each candidate respectively shall be put in separate envelopes or parcels; all rejected or spoiled or unused ballots shall likewise be respectively put in separate parcels, each endorsed so as to indicate the contents, each sealed by the D.R.O. and marked across the flap with the signature of any agent who may wish to do so; or sealed with the agent's seal. (Sec. 175.) You, as our Agent, are requested to SIGN ALL AND SEAL ALL.

Classifying
the ballots.

6th. See that the D.R.O. and the Poll Clerk make affidavits in Forms CC and DD, as in poll book or in the Dominion Elections Act. (Sec. 177; p. 97.)

The oaths of
the D.R.O.
and poll clerk.

7th. The D.R.O. shall make out in triplicate, in form EE, a report of the state of the poll, one copy for the poll book, another for himself; a third to be sealed in an envelope and deposited in the ballot box. (Sec. 178, and 98.)

The official
state of the
poll.

8th. The D.R.O. shall deliver to the agents a certificate, in Form FF, of the number of the votes cast for each candidate, and of rejected ballots. (Sec. 179; p. 99.)

Certificate to
agent of
votes cast.

FORM FF

(Referred to in "8th" Step in the closing of the poll.)

Certificates to be delivered to Candidates, etc.

I, the undersigned, deputy returning officer for polling division No. _____, in the electoral district of _____, in the province of _____, do hereby certify that, at the election held this day for a member to serve in the House of Commons, the hereinafter mentioned candidates received the number of ballot papers set opposite their respective names, viz.:—

NAMES OF CANDIDATES	NUMBER OF BALLOT PAPERS
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

and also that.....ballot papers were rejected.

.....
Deputy Returning Officer.

Dated at
this 17th day of December, 1917.

9th. The poll book, envelopes, voters' lists, and all other documents relating to the election shall be placed in a large envelope, which shall be sealed and placed in the ballot box. (Sec. 180.)

10th. The ballot box shall then be locked and sealed with the D.R.O.'s seal and forthwith delivered by him to the Returning Officer.

CAUTIONS

1. Have each outside scrutineer caution friendly voters to use ONLY A BLACK LEAD PENCIL. (Sec. 162.)

2. Do not go to dinner. Do not consent to any adjournment or any informality.

3. See that all important facts are entered by the poll clerk in the poll book. Sec. 147 (2); 167; 171). He shall enter the word VOTED opposite the name of each elector as he votes; and according to the circumstances SWORN OR AFFIRMED—REFUSED TO BE SWORN OR REFUSED TO AFFIRM OR REFUSED TO ANSWER; PROVINCIAL DISQUALIFICATIONS OATH taken or REFUSED TO TAKE THE PROVINCIAL DISQUALIFICATIONS OATH. (Sec. 171.)

4. In counting the ballots be vigilant. Only the Deputy Returning Officer should handle them. Scrutineers should examine everything—that is your duty. If possible arrange to have all the ballots that are objected to laid aside to be considered later, so that you may see how they will affect the whole vote at the poll. Then examine closely, back and front, those which the agents for the opposing candidate claim are valid. Remember that every vote counts. If they are not marked according to law, get the D.R.O. to reject them, or make him note your objection (Sec. 174). Every objection must be made in writing by the Deputy Returning Officer and numbered. Keep a record of your own objections with the numbers, as well as a record of those made by the agents of the opposing candidate. Remember to make exact copy of the ballots rejected; objected to and counted; or occasioning discussion. Do your utmost to prevent any ballot of our

candidate from being rejected. Object to ballots for our opponent that have not the D.R.O.'s initials. Sec. 160 and 162.)

**Mis-spelled
names.**

5. If the name of a voter is misspelled or misprinted on the list, he can nevertheless vote if he can say he is the person intended.

(See the Oath, "you are the person named or INTENDED TO BE NAMED.")

**The whole
oath to be
administered.**

6. **INSIST** on the D.R.O. administering the **WHOLE OATH** applicable to any voter that you wish to be sworn.

**Spoilt
ballots.**

7. If a friendly voter has inadvertently spoilt his ballot, see that he gets a new one and also that the D.R.O. defaces the other ballot. (Sec. 163.)

8. When counting ballots, one scrutineer should do the writing while the other keeps eyes and ears open.

9. On Election night or as soon after as possible see that your candidate or organizer for the electoral district has a full report from your poll.

OUTSIDE SCRUTINEERS

1. As soon as a voter enters, cancel his name on your list.

2. Have a small pad of paper on which you may give short lists of voters to be sent for. Rush the vote early.

3. Watch closely suspicious persons, who leave the booth. If possible have them followed.

4. Caution every one of our voters to use only a **BLACK PENCIL** to mark their ballots; lest the previous voter may have substituted another.

5. See that you have at least half a dozen supporters from among the best citizens around the poll—not necessarily the same ones all the time—all day—they may influence the waverers; will get in the dilatory and will give moral support (and more if required) by their presence to the inside scrutineers to stand up for their rights.

No. 1 - GOOD BALLOT.

1 WM. R. BROWN. X

2 FRANK HAMON. 

No. 4 - BAD BALLOT.

1 { WM. R. BROWN

2 FRANK HAMON

No. 2 - GOOD BALLOT.

1 WM. R. BROWN. /

2 FRANK HAMON. X

No. 5 - BAD BALLOT.

1 WM. R. BROWN

2 FRANK HAMON

No. 3 - GOOD BALLOT.

1 WM. R. BROWN.

2 FRANK HAMON. 

No. 6 - BAD BALLOT.

1 WM. R. BROWN

2 FRANK HAMON

ANY MARKS PLACED ON THE BACK OF THE BALLOT

D BALLOT.

BROWN. X

IK HAMON.

No.7 - GOOD BALLOT.

1 Wm.R.BROWN.

2^X FRANK HAMON.

AD BALLOT.

R.BROWN. //

NK HAMON. X

No.8 - GOOD BALLOT.

**1 Wm.R.BROWN. **

2 FRANK HAMON. /

AD BALLOT.

R.BROWN. vote X

NK HAMON.

**THESE MARKS WHEN ON A BALLOT
ALONE HAVE BEEN HELD GOOD:**

X X + X

**THESE MARKS WHEN ON A BALLOT
ALONE HAVE BEEN HELD BAD:**

- / V ^

BALLOT BY THE VOTER SPOIL THE BALLOT.

1000

The
one
side

334

SCRUTINIZING BALLOTS

A ballot with more marks on it than a **X** may be good ballot. good if the marks are accidental; and cannot be fairly claimed to show an intention, on the part of the voter, to let someone, watching the ballots being counted, know how he voted. Thus two lines crossing each other, in the form of a **X** in one compartment, whether they are above, below, in front, or behind the name; whether they are crooked or straight, one long and one short, or the ends reach into the next compartment, would be a good ballot. Also, one line in one compartment and a **X** in the other is a good ballot; and a **X** in one compartment, scrubbed out, and a plain **X** in the other, is good. He changed his mind. More than one **X**, but a in one compartment, is good.

A ballot with more marks than a **X**, by which it can be fairly claimed the voter intended to let someone know how he voted, is bad. Thus, any number, any letter, any name on the face, any mark made by the voter on the back, a peculiarity in the **X** like a ring around it, a **V** instead of an **X**, makes a bad ballot.

The whole thing is, do the extra or unusual marks show "accident" or "intention"? You will constantly be meeting new marks, and you must decide on the spot whether they show an "accident" or an "understanding." Finally, remember voters sometimes intentionally spoil their ballots.

Examine the chart of good and bad ballots. They are the actual decisions of the Courts. See insert.

PERSONATION

Dominion Elections Act (ss. 272-275)

Personation.

272. Every person is guilty of personation and liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and not less than three months, who, at an election,—

Penalty.

(a) applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether such name is that of a person living or dead, or of a fictitious person; or,

(b) having voted once at any such election, applies at the same election for a ballot paper in his own name.

Subornation of personation.

273. Every person who aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission by any person of the offence of personation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and not less than three months.

Penalty.

Subornation by candidate of personation or perjury.

274. Every candidate who corruptly, by himself or by or with any other person on his behalf, compels or induces or endeavours to induce any person to personate any voter, or to take any false oath in any matter wherein an oath is required under this Act, is guilty of an indictable offence, and shall, in addition to any other punishment to which he is liable for such offence, forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars to any person who sues therefor.

Penalty.

Voting of prohibited persons.

275. Every person who votes or induces or procures any person to vote at an election, knowing that he or such person is not entitled to vote thereat, is guilty of an unlawful act, and shall also forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars to any person who sues therefor, with costs; and, in any suit for the recovery of the penalty, the burden of the proof of such person being entitled to vote at the election shall be upon him and not upon the person suing.

Burden of proof of justification.

QUESTIONS, OATHS AND CHALLENGES

A. In Cities:—

If a Voter is on the Voters' List his right to vote cannot be challenged; but he may be questioned and sworn as follows:—

1. He may be questioned as to his name and addition.
2. He may be questioned under Section 67 b.
3. He may be asked to take Oaths Z 1, Z 2 and Y, Section 153.
4. If blind or unable to read or incapacitated from other physical cause from voting the voter must take the Oath B.B.
5. If not on the list on account of having been absent from the electoral district on military service, as provided by Section 157, voter must take oaths recited in Sections 158 and 159.
6. If a military elector under the definition of Section 2, Subsection c, Military Voters' Act, then voter must take Oath D.
7. If person has already voted in voter's name, then voter shall take Oath Form AA, if his name is on the Voters' List.
8. Deputy Returning Officer, Poll Clerk or agent voting under certificate shall take before voting Oath V.

B. In Polling Divisions other than such as are wholly within Cities or within County or District towns having a population of 9,000 or over:—

All the above oaths which apply to Cities also apply to polling divisions under this head, together with Oath X, which only applies to persons legally qualified to vote at a Dominion Election under Section 150 and not on the Provincial lists.

There are special provisions for the challenging of a female voter. (Sec. 62, par. 4.) The scrutineer challenging such a vote must take the Oath, Form W4.

3. In Unorganized Districts:—

All voters may be challenged.

Persons challenging vote must take Oath W 4.

All questions and oaths above recited also apply to polling divisions under this head.

Questions to
naturalized
aliens.

67b. Any deputy returning officer, either of his own motion or at the request of any agent or scrutineer, after carefully explaining the meaning of paragraphs (g) and (h) of Section 67 of this Act, may put to any person claiming to vote at an election the following questions:—

Are you a naturalized British subject who was born in an enemy country within the meaning of paragraph (g) of Section 67 of the Dominion Elections Act; or who was born in Europe and whose natural language or mother tongue is a language of an enemy country, and, if you are either, when and where were you naturalized?

(2) If such person refuses to answer fully such questions, or by his answer shows that he was born in an enemy country within the meaning of said paragraph of said section, or that his natural language or mother tongue is a language of an enemy country, his claim to vote shall be rejected unless he satisfies the deputy returning officer that he was naturalized as a British subject prior to the 1st day of April, 1902, or is one of the persons excepted in and by said Section 67 from the disqualifying operation thereof, or that he is a person who is, while within Canada, entitled by statute to the privileges of a natural born British subject.

K

OATHS TO BE TAKEN BY ELECTORS -(Sec. 153).

No. 1.

"You swear that you are legally qualified to vote at this election, that you are of the ('male' or 'female') sex, a British subject, a resident of Canada, and of the full age of 21 years. (In the case of a female voter add

the following):—You do further swear that you are the ('wife,' 'widow,' 'mother,' 'sister' or 'daughter,' as the case may be) of a person who is serving or has served without Canada in the military forces (or within or without Canada in the naval forces) of Canada (or of Great Britain, as the case may be) in the present war. So help you God."

No. 2.

"You do swear that you have not received any money or other reward, nor have you accepted any promise made to you, directly or indirectly, to induce you to vote at this election, and that you have not before voted at this election in this electoral district, either at this or any other polling station. So help you God."

Y.

Oath that Voter is Not Disqualified under the Dominion Elections Act.—(Sec. 153).

"You Swear (or solemnly affirm),—

"That you have not been disfranchised under the provisions of the Disfranchising Act, or for corrupt practices under the Dominion Elections Act:

"That you have not voted before at this election, either at this or at any other polling station;

"That you have not received any thing, that you do not expect anything, nor has anything been promised you directly or indirectly, to induce you to vote at this election, either for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire of team, or for any other service connected therewith,

"That you have not, directly or indirectly, paid or promised anything to any person either to induce him to vote or to refrain from voting at this election;

"That you are not otherwise disqualified from voting at this election. So help you God".

AA.

Oath of Identity by Voter receiving a Ballot Paper, after another had voted in his name.—(Sec. 164).

"You swear (or solemnly affirm) that you are (*name*), of (*as on the list of voters*), whose name is entered on the list of voters now shown you. So help you God."

BB.

Oath of Voter unable to mark his Ballot Paper.—(Sec. 166 (2)).

"You swear (or solemnly affirm) that you are unable to read and understand the ballot paper so as to mark it (*or that you are incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause, as the case may be*), from voting without assistance. So help you God."

Sec. 158.

"That you served with (or were attached to) the corps known as ——— as (*an officer, non-commissioned officer or private, or otherwise, as the case may be*),"—or;

"That you served His Majesty in connection with the ——— war in a military capacity as ———"; —or;

"That in connection with the ——— war you acted as a war correspondent ——— and that you were in consequence absent from this electoral district from the ——— day of ——— to the day of ——— 19—.

Sec. 159.

"That you were qualified to have your name upon the list of voters at the time such list was prepared, except for the fact of your absence from Canada as aforesaid."

FORM D.

Oath of Affirmation of Honourably Discharged Military Elector.

"I do solemnly swear that I have been a member of
(the voter will depose to former membership in some one
of the services mentioned in the definition of a "military
elector") but that I have been honourably discharged
therefrom and am not now in active service. I produce my
certificate of discharge (or, if an officer, I produce the
official letter (or document) from competent authority
releasing me from service). I am now resident at ———,
which is within this polling division. I have not previously
voted at this election."

I.

Oath of Qualification of Voter whose Name is Omitted on Account of Provincial Disqualification.

"You swear (or solemnly affirm) that you are legally
qualified to vote at this election, and that you verily believe
that your name was omitted from the list of voters by
reason of your being (here name the office the holder of
which, or the capacity in the public service of Canada or
the Province, the employment in which, or the profession,
calling, employment or occupation, the belonging to or
engagement in which, or the class of persons the belonging
to which disqualified or disqualifies the voter from having
his name on the list or from voting at a provincial election)
at the time such list was prepared, and for no other reason.
So help you God."

V.

Oath by Deputy Returning Officer, Poll Clerk, or Agent wishing to Vote.—(Sec. 144 (3)).

"I, G. H., of ———, etc., Deputy Returning Officer
(or poll clerk, or agent) for J. K., one of the candidates
at the election for the House of Commons for the electoral
district of ———, (or as the case may be) do swear (or

solemnly affirm) that I am actually entitled to vote for a member of the said House of Commons, for this electoral district at the present election;

"That I have not voted before at this election, either at this or any other polling place;

"That I have not received anything, nor has anything been promised me, directly or indirectly, either to induce me to vote at this election, or for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire of team or for any other service connected therewith;

"That I have not directly or indirectly paid or promised anything to any person either to induce him to vote or to refrain from voting at this election. So help me God."

"G. H."

"Sworn (or affirmed) before me, at ———, this ——— day of ———, A.D. 19—.

"A. B., Returning Officer,
"or C.D., Justice of the Peace."

Form W-4.

"I, ———, present at this polling place as a candidate (or as an agent of a candidate) at this election, do solemnly swear that I have good ground for believing and do believe that (*name of intending voter*), whose name is on the list of voters of this polling division and who now applies for a ballot paper in order to vote at this election, is not a qualified elector (or is a person disqualified from being an elector), because he (e.g., 'is under 21 years of age' or 'is not a British subject,' or 'was born in an enemy country and naturalized as a British subject subsequent to the 31st day of March, 1902,' or as the case may be). So help me God."

**Jot These Things Down While you are at the Poll;
Then Return This Book with Your Report.**

The number of ballots in possession of the
D.R.O. before the opening of the poll was.

Name of Deputy.....

Name of Poll Clerk.....

Name of Constable.....

Unionist Scrutineers. 1.

2.

Opposition Scrutineers. 1.

2.

State of Poll at Close

For.....
(Unionist Candidate)

For.....
(Opposition Candidate)

Majority.....

Rejected Ballots.....

Spoiled Ballots.....

Describe rejected ballots by making representations
of them and showing how marked.

[illegible]

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. The left edge of the page shows the binding structure, including what appears to be a metal clip or staple used to hold the page in place. The overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or printed text on the paper. A small dark speck is visible near the top center, and some very faint smudges are present towards the bottom left corner.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and faint smudges. A small, dark, irregular mark is visible near the bottom center. The left edge of the page shows the binding, with visible stitching or thread.

